REMARKS

This case has been carefully reviewed and analyzed in view of the Official Action dated 06/05/2003.

Claims 1 and 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S Patent Steinle et al (5,646394), and Claims 2-7,14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinle et al in view of Suzuki.

However, applicant respectfully submits that the present invention is significantly different from that of the cited arts as can be seen from their respective functions and working principle.

As concerns function, the device of present invention has the multi-resolution ability. The device disclosed in Steinle et al, however, is designed as having ability of aligning scanned image of an object and projecting it precisely onto the photosensor assembly (such as the photosensor arrays 254, 256, 258 are reflected precisely onto the respective center of the photo senser 260, 262, 264) col.1 lines 5-10, col. 5 line 66-col.6 line 5. Obviously, such device of Steinle is unable to achieve the multi-revolution effect as the present invention does.

As concerns the working principle, Steinle et al described in the respective embodiments that the reflection mirror 216, the lens 165 and the photosensor assembly 252 can be moved, only a component of

the whole optical system is moved (such as reflection mirror, lens, photosesor or even wedge lens) in order to align the photosensor arrays with the center of the photo senser. However, the working principle of the present invention is expressed by the equitation: $1/p+1/q=1/f$, according to optical theory, if any parameter is changed, then at least another parameter should be changed too. Such as the "P" is increased, the "q" will be diminished on condition that the "f" is not changed, so as to conform to the above-mentioned equitation, that is to say that at least two parameters (such as the object distance "p" and the image distance "q") of the optical device in accordance with the present invention should be changed. Thereby, the operating principle of the present invention is different from that of the cited arts. It is believed that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) and 35 U.S.C 103(a) should be removed and the Claims 1, 8-13, 2-7,14 and 15 should be allowable.

The Claims 11-15 have been amended appropriately as the Examined requested, and it is believed the rejections under 35 U.S.C 112 should be removed.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the abstract, specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page(s) is captioned <u>"Version with</u>

markings to sh w changes made."

Courtesy and cooperation of Primary Examiner Euncha P. CHERRY are appreciated.

Respectfully,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend Claims 11-15 as follows:

11. (Amended) The device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the final reflection mirror unit comprises a first **[reflection]** mirror and a second **[reflection]** mirror.

12. The device as claimed in claim 11, wherein at least one of the first **[reflection]** mirror and the second **[reflection]** mirror of the final reflection mirror unit is movable.

13. The device as claimed in claim 11, wherein at least one of the first **[reflection]** mirror and the second **[reflection]** mirror of the final reflection mirror unit is rotatable.

14. The device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the light folding device comprises a first **[reflection]** mirror **assembly** and a second [reflection] mirror **assembly**, the first reflection mirror and the second reflection mirror being moved simultaneously.

15. The device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the light folding device comprises a first **[reflection]** mirror **assembly** and a second **[reflection]** mirror **assembly**, the first **[reflection]** mirror **assembly** including multiple sub-reflection mirrors and at least one of

the sub-reflection mirrors being moved with the light source simultaneously.